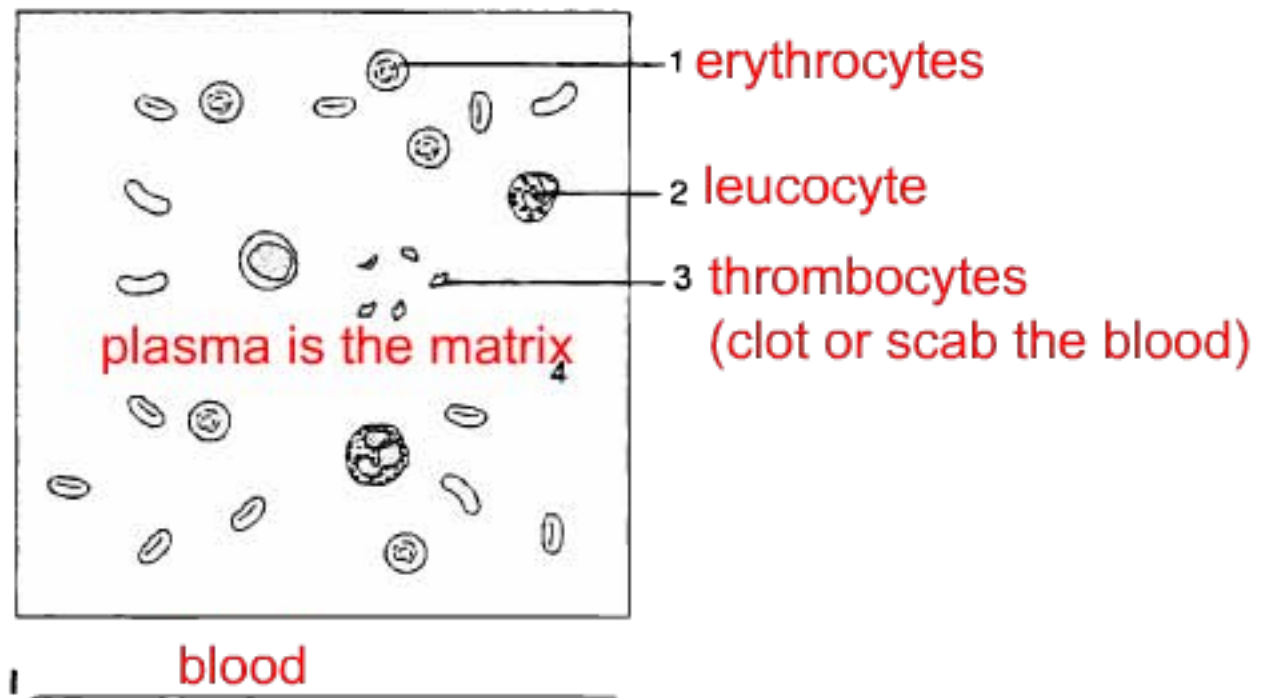


Label figure 4.3l:

1. blood

Color and label:

- 1. ○ erythrocytes
- 2. ○ leucocytes
- 3. ○ thrombocytes a.k.a. platelets
- 4. ○ matrix* (plasma)



epithelial, connective

proteins and water

connect tissues together
structural support, padding,

produce fibers and matrix
secrete histamine (vasodilator), and heparin (anticoagulant)
"big eater" phagocytize bacteria, virus, fungus

strong thick fibers that resist tension

medium sized and branched

thinnest stretchy fibers

no fibers

not in hyaline or elastic cartilage

coating the ends of bones in joints,

ear, larynx (voicebox)

intervertebral discs and pubic symphysis

cartilage matrix = proteins and water . Bone matrix = stone salt of calcium

dense regular

loose areolar

fibrocartilage

dense irregular

1. Which are more closely packed—epithelial or connective tissue cells? Which tissue has more intercellular material?
2. The matrix (intercellular material) contains _____ and _____ .
3. What general functions are served by connective tissue?
4. What functions are served by the following cells?
 - a. fibroblasts
 - b. mast cells
 - c. macrophage cells
5. What functions are served by each type of fiber?
 - a. collagen
 - b. reticular found in the spleen and lymph nodes, bone marrow
 - c. elastic in the lungs, aorta, stomach, bladder
6. Does hyaline cartilage contain fibers?
7. Are all types of connective tissue vascular?
8. Where are the following found in the body?
 - a. hyaline cartilage
 - b. elastic cartilage
 - c. fibrocartilage
9. How do cartilage matrix and bone matrix differ?
10. Which connective tissue type matches each description?
 - a. parallel collagenous fibers with nuclei between fiber bundles
 - b. variety of cells and fibers, fibers run in all directions, fluid matrix
 - c. contains chondrocytes in rows
 - d. collagenous fibers run in various directions